Nippon Times

No. 16,314 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1944 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 第三種郵便物認可 Price 20 Sen

GERMANS CONTINUE TO CHECK INVADERS IN N. AND S. FRANCE

Falaise Area Scene of Terrific Battles—Foes Heavily Smashed Near Hyeres

Domei

BERLIN, August 20.—The focal point of the Anglo-American attacks in the western sector of the invasion front, on Saturday, was in the areas southeast of Falaise and north of Dreux. The enemy thrust into the German lines at Trun, southeast of Falaise, was diverted from its original course by German counter-attacks and is now approaching the source of the Vire River.

On the lower reaches of the Vire, the areas east and north of Mezidon were also heavily attacked by the enemy. To the southeast of Trun, in the hills of Chambois where the sources of the Vie and Vire are situated, the Canadians and Americans launched attacks from the north and south. German forces stationed west of Dives continuously attacked the enemy, bolted in front of them and repeatedly cut the rear communications of advanced Canadian tank groups.

As the enemy is trying to reinforce his bolt position, the fighting in the Trun-Chambois area is constantly increasing in fierceness. The second focal point was in the area north of Dreux, where the enemy had reached the middle Seine between Verdon and Nantes. In view of the failure of his first attempt to establish a bridgehead on the eastern bank of the Seine, the enemy dropped paratroops and airborne forces east of the Seine under whose cover tanks were transported across the river.

Chartres Thrust Repulsed

Enemy river crossings and airborne forces were immediately attacked by German formations. Heavy fighting is still going on. To the northeast of Chartres, the Americans, after bringing up reinforcements, tried to pierce the German bolt positions at Rambouillet. The enemy attack, which was supported by numerous tanks and bombers also collapsed with heavy casualties to the enemy.

Farther to the south, the enemy pushed forward to the northwest in the direction of Pethiviers in a bid to encircle the German bolt positions on the Orleans-Etampes railway. German defenses, however, succeeded in checking the enemy tank spearheads. The battles between the Loire and Seine Bay are putting such a heavy strain on the enemy that he had to refrain from launching any major action in Brittany and in Channel waters. There was only slight activity in the air and on the sea in these areas.

There was a marked increase in enemy convoy traffic off the English south coast, obviously due to the heavy losses suffered by the enemy in the operations in northern France. German shore batteries of the naval command effectively shelled enemy supply vessels, particularly in the eastern part of the Seine Bay.

Heavy Battle in South

Just as between the Seine and the Loire, the enemy was very active on the south French coast. In strong thrusts, the enemy, after bitter fighting, succeeded in enlarging his beachhead between Toulon and Cannes in a northwesterly direction. Advancing up both sides of the River Argens, the enemy launched a thrust on a wide front between Hyeres and the Verdon River tributary to Durance. Heavy fluctuating fighting developed in some localities in the valleys of this mountainous district, as for instance, at Rocquebrissanne, Brignoles and Barjols. German forces inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. A particularly heavy blow was dealt to the enemy northwest of Hyeres, where the enemy tried in vain to approach Toulon.

U.S. Launches Carrier

Domei

LISBON, August 20.—The new American aircraft carrier, Antietam, of 27,000 tons, and the cruisers Chicago and Los Angeles, each of 13,000 tons, were launched today in Philadelphia, according to a dispatch from that city.

Blackout in Finland

Domei

BERLIN, August 21.—Blackout will be enforced throughout Finland beginning tomorrow in accordance with the order proclaimed today by the Finnish military headquarters, according to a Helsinki dispatch.

Landing in S. France Too Late to Assist Operation in North

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 20.—Military experts in the United States, commenting on the anti-Axis landing operation in southern France, stated that it was too late to be carried out in unison with the operations in the north because of strategic difficulties to be met in the mountainous areas there, and that the key to victory or defeat still lies in northern France, said telegraphic reports reaching here from New York and London. The reports further stated that the people in Britain, generally think it proper to entertain the view that regular southern France operations have not yet started due to the very strong defense at Toulon although the landing was easily effected. Rather, the British public is said to be afraid of the increasing menace of the new German weapons.

U.S. MISSION SEEKS TO MOLLIFY CHIANG

Hurley, Nelson Being Sent to Appease Disgruntled and Beaten Regime, Says Iguchi

The decision by President Franklin Roosevelt to send Patrick Hurley, Secretary of War under Herbert Hoover and lately Minister to Southwest Asia, and Donald Nelson, Chief of the Office of War Production, to Chungking has, as its aim, the appeasement of the latter for the crushing defeat at Hengyang and other zones in China, commented Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his foreign press conference on Monday morning.

Mr. Iguchi said that Chungking was wavering in its attitude of resistance and that it was pressing for more aid. Chungking may be threatening to quit, he said, unless more arms and ammunition are sent from the United States. Mr. Iguchi recalled in connection with the latest scheduled visit of American leaders, the visits for appeasement purposes of Wendell Willkie, unsuccessful Republican candidate for president in 1940, and Henry Wallace, American Vice-President, to Chungking last year and this year respectively. "I wonder why they don't send Dewey and avoid the trouble of having him remain in the United States," the Spokesman remarked.

Touching on the enemy air raids on Sunday evening and Monday morning, Mr. Iguchi pointed out that whereas the enemy announced the third Kyushu raid one hour after it had occurred, this time it took him much longer to make any announcement. In addition, the details given were very scant, he said. The Spokesman observed that "perhaps the damage suffered by the enemy was so great that he is trying to gloss over it."

GOING TO CHUNGKING

Will Discuss Military and Economic Issues With Chiang

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 20.—Donald Nelson, Chief of the War Production Board, will leave soon for China together with Major General Patrick Hurley. They will discuss military, economic and supply problems with Chiang Kai-shek.

Going as the personal representatives of President Roosevelt, the two men will be in China for several months. Charles Wilson, Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, will take over Nelson's duties while the chief is away.

TRUMAN HITS U.S. SETUP

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 20.—Senator Harry Truman, former Chairman of the Senate War Investigation Committee, recently declared in an article in the Collier's magazine, that unless the army and navy are consolidated under a single command, the nation would be in danger of another Pearl Harbor debacle.

"The root cause of the December 7 tragedy," asserted Senator Truman, "was the two-department system which permitted the Secretaries of War and Navy to issue separate commands to two field commanders. Such a lack of unified command resulted not only in an untold waste of manpower and material, but to the squandering of millions of dollars."

JAPAN WILL SMASH ALL FOE ATTEMPTS TO AIR RAID E. ASIA

Severe Beating Awaits Approaching Enemy, Says Captain Kurihara at Interview

American attacks against Japan may increase but the enemy forces can be expected with certainty to be given a severe beating as they approach closer, declared Captain Etsuzo Kurihara, Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, on Monday. Attending the regular Monday morning foreign press conference of the Spokesman of the Board of Information, Captain Kurihara said that the closer the enemy comes to Japan and the areas which must be held, the greater becomes the fighting spirit of the Japanese.

As an example, he pointed to the ramming tactics of the Japanese in the enemy's raid on Kyushu on Sunday evening. He said that the Japanese airmen considered it a "fine game" for one Japanese airman to ram his plane against an enemy bomber and down it together with its 11 men crew. One against 11 is very profitable, he said.

In this connection, the Captain pointed out that none of the cadets at the Naval Academy now wanted to reach even the rank of sub-lieutenant. All are ready to go into fighting and to make the supreme sacrifice for the defense of the nation. In former days, Captain Kurihara said, there used to be a gallery in the Naval Academy where were hung pictures of great admirals. The admirals' pictures were there to give the cadets a goal to strive for. These pictures, the Captain said, have now been taken down because the cadets do not want such a goal; they have a goal to strive for immediately before them.

Interesting News From Rabaul

After outlining the situation in the Pacific, which is just as the Imperial Headquarters has been announcing, Captain Kurihara pointed out an "interesting report" from Rabaul, received on Sunday. The report said that an enemy plane attacking the stronghold was forced down, whereupon an enemy rescue plane attempted to save the downed airmen. Upon finding that it was impossible to do so, the enemy rescue plane began to machine-gun its own men below. This sort of thing happens often, the Captain said, adding that perhaps one of the parties was made up of Australians.

Captain Kurihara disclosed that in conjunction with the Kyushu raids, enemy air activity in other areas was being intensified. He said that there might be new enemy operations in the offing.

Asked of the fighting in New Britain, the Captain replied that there were no new developments. About 100 enemy planes come over Rabaul each day, he said, which means that the Japanese Forces are holding down a big enemy force there. No damage is being sustained at Rabaul, he stated.

To a question as to whether any new development was expected in the Indian Ocean, the Captain said that there was nothing much now but that it remained to be seen. As to an anti-Axis landing in Burma, the Captain said that this, too, remained to be seen but that it could be expected in view of other developments. "If the enemy comes we will smash him. We are fully prepared," he declared.

Germany Will Triumph

Asked to comment on the European situation, the Captain remarked that he was a sailor and could not very well comment on land fighting. "I will say this, however," he said, "Germany and Japan are fighting with justice on their side. I am certain that the great courage of the Germans will manifest itself and bring about ultimate victory. Now is the time for all to fight with all their power." The Captain declared that what he said about the fighting spirit of the Japanese growing greater as the enemy approached closer also held for the Germans.

Questioned by a correspondent whether he thought that there would also be stronger collaboration in the naval field with Thailand in view of the fact that many naval men were included in the new Thai Cabinet, the Captain said that he was not fully informed on this point but that he knew the Thailanders made excellent naval men.

To a question as to whether there were other islands like Guadalcanal where Japanese troops are still fighting, the Captain said there probably were. He pointed out that islands like Bougainville and New Guinea were not single units but that certain regions on them were isolated. As an example, he cited Torokina, which he said was like an island in itself. In view of this fact, the Captain declared, there are Japanese units all over in the islands where the enemy has landed who are continuing to fight on with unshakable faith in Japan's ultimate victory. "I know that if I were in their place I would fight on with that faith too," the Captain said.

Shigemitsu Explains Our Policy For the Stability of East Asia

Assures Its Peoples in Radio Address There Has Been No Change in Government's Resolve to Vindicate Cause of Righteousness

In a radio speech addressed to the peoples of Greater East Asia at 7 p.m. Monday, Mamoru Shigemitsu, Foreign Minister and concurrently Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, assured that the recent change from the Tojo Cabinet to the Koiso-Yonai Cabinet has meant no change in Japan's foreign policy of prosecuting, under close cooperation with her allies, the War of Greater East Asia, which is waged to vindicate Japan's cause of righteousness, executing at the same time Japan's East Asiatic policy founded upon justice.

Mr. Shigemitsu's address follows:

I. The policy of Japan toward the region of Greater East Asia has been exemplified in our new China policy, which in fact constitutes the foundation of our East Asiatic policy.

The new China policy has been vigorously and fully executed since January last year. The so-called unequal treaties have been replaced by a pact of Alliance based upon equality and reciprocity. The pact provides for the withdrawal of Japanese troops from China immediately upon the restoration of general peace. Furthermore, it has been recently made clear that our military operations in China are directed not against the Chungking regime but against the forces of American-British aggression.

Parallel with the new China policy, our East Asiatic policy has also been pushed forward steadily. The fundamental significance of this policy lies in the fact that with the liberation from the yoke of Anglo-Saxon domination extending over many years, the component nations of East Asia have, each and all, come to discover their true self. In other words, this is a policy which looks forward to the consummation of self-discovery on the part of East Asiatic nations.

Now that East Asia has been liberated from alien domination, the time has arrived to realize the cherished desire of the peoples of this region, this war being to us none other than the war of self-awakening. All the nations of East Asia have awakened, responding to the call of their destiny. China, by ridding herself of the fetters of Occidental dominations, has attained her national aspirations of long years. So it is with Thailand, Burma and the Philippines, too, have achieved independence, thanks to the heroic efforts of their patriotic leaders. These developments are exactly what Japan desires, constituting, as they do, the basis of our established policy. In November last year, there met in Tokyo the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations, at which Japan, Manchoukuo, China, Thailand, Burma and the Philippines were represented, and so was Free India. The historic Joint Declaration was adopted unanimously by this Assembly.

II. The five principles set forth in the Joint Declaration may be reduced to two points—firstly, respect for the independence and sovereignty of East Asiatic nations and secondly, cooperation and harmony among those nations on the footing of equality and reciprocity. The foundation for the renascence of East Asia will be laid when the East Asiatic nations who have been liberated from alien domination, or Asia which will be redeemed from foreign bondage, recover their traditions and cultural heritages, develop their creative faculties, and build up their respective positions of sovereignty and independence. And when these nations unite their efforts to ensure the stability and security of East Asia, present and future, assist one another in safeguarding their respective rights and interests, and work together for common prosperity and well-being, then will there be established the relationship of concord and cooperation which is essential for the inauguration of a new era throughout the region. The prerequisites are firstly, the attainment of sovereignty and independence through liberation and secondly, the establishment of concord and cooperation on the basis of equality and reciprocity. It is, indeed, the noble mission imposed upon us to attain this goal.

III. The war has taught us two lessons. One is the reliance upon our own power while the other is the display of the spirit of what we call "grand concord". Americans and the British have long tyrannized over other peoples by emasculating them with enticing promises and honeyed words. They have trampled on the independence of others by giving them a false promise of independence. They have blotted out the spiritual cultures of others by imposing materialistic way of life upon them. Today, we, Asiatic nations, will not trust their words however sweet to the ear. We cannot afford to rely upon their vain promises. We have learned that we must achieve our aim by dint of our own efforts and that self-help in accordance with Heaven's will, is the only way to the realization of our objectives. East Asia can be saved and reconstructed only by the peoples of East Asia themselves.

The other lesson of the present war is the spirit of grand concord, which should serve as the guiding light not only in enhancing the destiny of East Asia alone but also in conducting international relations in general. Therefore, it should be applied to the whole world with a view to contributing to the advancement of the peace and welfare of mankind, opening resources and promoting cultural intercourse, and it is this principle that makes the Joint Declaration truly a Magna Charta of enduring peace.

IV. It is the aim of our enemies to hold Asia in permanent bondage and exploit it indefinitely by destroying Japan—the bannerbearer of Asia's self-awakening. In the past they have attempted to throttle Japan economically. Today they are trying to subjugate Japan—nay, East Asia itself—by force of arms. Japan has risen to defend herself and East Asia. For East Asia this is a war of life or death, which we are compelled to fight for our own existence and independence. This point, as is well known, is admitted even in Britain and America among their men of intelligence, and it is being widely discussed elsewhere. Nevertheless, they are bent upon achieving their ambition for world hegemony by armed force. What they want is to replace our Joint Declaration by their Cairo Declaration. They want to dispose of the future world to their own taste. But singularly enough, they are divided among themselves as to their war aims, so that while waging the present world war, they are preparing for another world war.

This current war is a war between righteousness and the forces of evil. Of course, there are ups and downs in the fortunes of war. But it is certain that the further the enemy advances, the nearer he is to his doom. That right will prevail in the end is an iron law of history. Recently there took place in Japan a Cabinet change but our Government are firmly determined to pursue the foreign policy of the former cabinet, viz., to prosecute, under close and cordial cooperation with our Allies vigorously and valiantly, this war waged to vindicate our cause of righteousness, executing at the same time our East Asiatic policy which is founded upon justice. It is our immutable aim to carry out the good neighbor policy which is a corollary to the policy of grand concord, secure the permanent stability of East Asia, and thus enhance the peace of the world.

LABOR IN U.S. CONTROLLED

Males Between 17 and 55 Under Orders of Manpower Commission

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 21.—The U.S. War Manpower Commissioner announced last week that the Commission had assumed absolute control over all male labor between 17 and 55 years of age as from July 1.

This measure is designed to prevent the hiring of any worker without permission from the U.S. Employment Service and also to regulate the number of workers a company may employ as well as limiting replacement of labor in non-essential industries to woman workers. It will also seek the transfer of excess manpower in labor surplus areas to needed sectors.

ENEMY AGAIN FAILS IN ATTEMPT TO RAID N. KYUSHU, CHUGOKU

Imperial Headquarters Communique Reveals Early Morning Attack on Monday

About 20 planes of the China-based United States air force again attacked northern Kyushu and the western part of the Chugoku district for about one hour from about 12 a.m. on Monday, Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 6 a.m. the same a day.

Damage on the Japanese side was very slight. Imperial Headquarters added.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
6 a.m. August 21

"About 20 planes of the China-based United States air force again came attacking northern Kyushu and the western part of the Chugoku district for about one hour from about 12 a.m. on August 21.

"Damage on our side was very slight."

Raid Is a Failure

Closely following up the air attack on Kyushu and the western part of the Chugoku area on Sunday evening, about 20 planes of the China-based American air force again came attacking northern Kyushu early Monday morning and some of the enemy planes raided the western part of the Chugoku district. However, furiously counter-attacked by Japanese Anti-Aircraft Units, all the raiders fled after having aimlessly dropped explosive bombs, incendiary bombs and flare-bombs in the suburbs and on mountains. Damage on our side was slight.

During the raid, the enemy airmen resorted to a strategy of individual attacks. But, unable to find their targets because of the poor visibility at that time of the day, their attempt to raid important industrial districts ended in failure. Some fires were started during the attack but they were extinguished before any damage could be caused.

The enemy apparently attempted to score considerable results by taking advantage of the fires caused by the raid on Sunday afternoon. However, as all the fires had been completely put out before the second raiding unit appeared, the enemy's design was foiled.

The ramming of three of the enemy planes that attacked Kyushu and the western part of the Chugoku area reveals the might of Japan's Fighter Plane Units and, at the same time, it has raised the fighting spirit of our Air Defense Corps which have bolstered further their determination to destroy the enemy in his attempts to attack Japan.

The audacious enemy attempt this time to raid Japan in broad daylight was crushed by the determined stand of our Air Defense Corps. To the enemy, who has lost his air bases in southeastern China by the fall of Hengyang, the bombing of Japan from the continent in collaboration with his Pacific offensive means that a great distance of 4,000 to 5,000 kilometers must be covered when he takes off from bases in the Chengtu and Sian areas. The planes of the China-based United States air forces must furthermore be brought from America over a 10,000-kilometer-long-route through India, the skies over the areas occupied by the Japanese Forces and across the eastern part of the China Sea.

The loss of one plane in raids on Japan is equivalent to the loss of five to six planes in Europe. Therefore, the loss of over 10 planes and more than 100 men in Sunday's raid must have been a telling blow to the enemy even though he is boasting that he has an abundance of war materials.

The daring activities of the Japanese Air Units have exhibited to perfection the real might of Japan's Fighter Plane Units. Three of the enemy's giant bombers were sent hurtling to the ground by the ramming maneuvers of our intrepid fighters. One Japanese fighter is reported to have rammed itself against two enemy planes. Such daring acts are manifestations of the indomitable fighting spirit that had dominated Japan's Hero Gods of the Air—Kato, Yokozaki, Ozaki, Ishikawa and others.

The last enemy air raid has raised the fighting spirit of our Air Defense Units to a high pitch and they are ready to defend the Divine Land from the encroachment of the enemy who is attempting to defile its sanctity. It is encouraging to know that several of the enemy airmen that descended by parachutes have been captured. It is surmised that considerable damage has also been dealt to the enemy.

Tremendous Losses Suffered by Yanks, Admits Enemy Scribe

Domei

LISBON, August 21.—An Associated Press correspondent at a B-29 base in China, in his report, admitted the tremendous losses sustained by the American air force that attacked Northern Kyushu and the western part of the Chugoku district on the evening of August 20 and the following morning. He said: "The 20th Air Corps on August 20 planned the biggest attack ever attempted from an air base in Asia against the Japanese mainland, and devoted its entire energy. This time, Brigadier-General Flondy Saunder decided to challenge the defense troops of the Japanese air force by launching the first daylight attack. The object of the raid was the heavy industrial center at Yawata. On reaching Kyushu, the U.S. raiders managed to get through the screens of Japanese anti-aircraft gunfire. Japanese pursuit planes dashed into our bomber formations, flying at a very high altitude. One of the Japanese planes rammed itself against a bomber. The Japanese air corps proved itself unexpectedly strong and our air corps sustained huge losses in planes as well as in personnel."

OUR FORCES BLAST KEI GROUP RAIDERS

2 B-25 Bombers Downed by A.A. Gunfire; Foe Makes Abortive Attack on Ambon

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE August 21.—Forty four-engined enemy bombers made an abortive raid on Ambon on Amboina Island on Saturday afternoon.

Another formation of 40 large-sized anti-Axis planes made a daylight attack on Namlea on Buru Island on August 19, while at about the same time approximately 20 large-sized enemy planes attempted to raid our position at Bulu on Ceram Island.

On Saturday afternoon, 10-odd small-sized enemy aircraft attempted to raid Menoekwari in the western part of New Guinea Island, while on the night of the same day four large-sized anti-Axis planes attacked the southern part of the Celebes.

Meanwhile, also on Saturday, Japanese Units stationed in the Kei Group downed two enemy planes with anti-aircraft gunfire when they intercepted a formation of eight B-25 bombers that attacked our positions there.

Attacks Being Continued
Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, August 21.—The persistent aerial counter-attacks of the enemy in the Central Pacific area are being continued. On three consecutive days, August 17, 18 and 19, a group of large-sized anti-Axis aircraft attacked Koror Island in the Caroline Group.

A formation of about 20 B-24 bombers made a daylight attack on Yap Island yesterday and, on the morning of the same day, another group of 18 small-sized enemy planes appeared over Wotje Island.

At about the same time, six small-sized anti-Axis aircraft appeared over Rota Island in the Mariana Group and strafed and bombed the northern section of the island.

Komorovsky Started Revolt

Domei

CRACOW, August 21.—The leader of the illegal Polish organization, known as "General Bor", who had started the uprising in Warsaw on orders from London thus throwing the population of Warsaw into deep misery, has been identified as Komorovsky, a former cavalry captain of the Polish army. In prewar days, he had gained the reputation as an excellent tournament rider and had played leading part in the society of Warsaw. People who know him intimately say that he is ambitious without being considerate.

23 PLANES DOWNED BY DEFENSE ACTION OVER WEST NIPPON

Latest Imperial Headquarters Communique Reveals Brilliant Intercepting Results

Imperial Japanese Forces shot down 23 enemy planes in intercepting about 80 anti-Axis aircraft that air-raided Kyushu and the western part of Chugoku district on Sunday evening, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 5 p.m. Monday.

The Imperial Headquarters also revealed that the losses on the Japanese side were three planes.

Those who rammed their planes against the enemy and met gallant deaths were: Sergeant-Major Mamoru Yamada, Sergeant Shigeo Nobe and Lance-Corporal Denzo Takagi, the Imperial Headquarters communique concluded.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
5 p.m. August 21

"The principal facts concerning the air raid on Kyushu and the western part of Chugoku district on the evening of August 20, as they became known later, follow:

"1—Number of Enemy Planes That Came Attacking .... About 80
"2—Enemy Aircraft Downed .. 23
"3—Losses of Our Planes That Took Part in Intercepting Battle 3
"4—Those who rammed their planes against the enemy and met glorious ends follow:

Sergeant-Major Mamoru Yamada
Sergeant Shigeo Nobe
Lance-Corporal Denzo Takagi."

Enemy Raid Again Fails

Vigorously counter-attacking about 80 planes of the China-based U.S. air force which, on the evening of August 20, staged their fourth air raid over western and northern Kyushu as well as the western portion of Chugoku district in several formations, the Japanese Air and Land Units, in close cooperation, shot down a total of 23 invaders.

Contrary to the tactics of the first, second and third air raids, the enemy this time carried out a daylight attack in an attempt to hit the industrial center of Kyushu. In the face of the solid and strong defense structure of the Japanese Anti-Air Raid Forces, the enemy's foolhardy raid again ended in failure.

As was revealed in the Imperial Headquarters announcement, the vigorous fighting spirit and the high morale of the Imperial Japanese Forces were fully demonstrated by three young Army airmen in their intensive air duels at the time of the fourth air raid on Kyushu and the Chugoku areas. The three heroes, who valiantly fought in intercepting the enemy raiders, launched gallant actions of "Tai-Atari" to crush their gigantic opponents and met glorious deaths.

Sergeant-Major Yamada, 27 years old, is a native of Gifu Prefecture. He was graduated from the Army Aviation School at Kumagaya.

Sergeant Nobe, 24 years old, hails from Saitama Prefecture and was graduated from the Army Youth's Air Corps.

Lance-Corporal Takagi, 20 years old, is from Kagoshima Prefecture and, like Sergeant Nobe, was a graduate of the Army Youth's Air Corps.

To Give Bulgar Policy

Domei

BERLIN, August 21.—Ivan Bagrianoff, Prime Minister of Bulgaria, met the Soviet Charge d'Affaires in conference today, according to a Sofia dispatch. It is further reported that Perven Draganoff, Bulgarian Foreign Minister, will explain the country's foreign policy before the National Assembly tomorrow afternoon and at the same time, will reply to interpellations by the members of the Assembly.

De Gaulle in Cherbourg

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 21.—General Charles de Gaulle, Chairman of the French Committee of National Liberation, arrived in Cherbourg today and he was received by General Koenig, Commander-in-Chief of the French Rebel Forces, and by the French Chief of Staff, according to a report received here.

SOVIET TO REJECT NEW LEAGUE PLAN

Washington Quarters Say Kremlin Wants Post-War Control in Hands of Four Powers

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 20.—Washington diplomatic quarters believe that the Kremlin's representative in the forthcoming security conference will reject the anti-Axis plan for a new kind of a league of nations after the war, the Daily Mail reports from Washington.

It was pointed out that post-war control, in the Kremlin's opinion, must be in the hands of the four anti-Axis Powers. The Soviets on principle also are opposed to the establishment of international police forces but they might agree to the establishment of an international air force composed of the air force units of the four Powers which, however, is to be employed only if all the four Powers, namely, the United States, Britain, Soviet Russia and Chungking consent.

Meanwhile, according to a New York dispatch, the New York Times reported from Washington that President Roosevelt will submit a new "league of nations" plan to Congress and later request for power to enforce peace treaties.

The newspaper says that by separating the world security organization from peace treaties the administration hopes to get the new league operating possibly before the end of the war.

Another dispatch from Washington reveals that the Chungking Embassy at Washington disclosed the regime's full delegation to the security conference. The chief delegates will be Dr. Wellington Koo, envoy to London, Dr. Wei Tao-ming envoy to Washington and Dr. Victor Wu, Administrative Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Soviet Delegates Arrive

Domei

LISBON, August 20.—Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, chief Soviet delegate to the three-Power conference, accompanied by members of his suite, today arrived in Washington to attend the conference which is to be convened tomorrow at Dumbarton Oaks in the outskirts of Washington, according to a Washington dispatch received here.

The dispatch further revealed that upon arriving, Gromyko stated: "I think the conference will go on smoothly."

ANTI-AXIS AGREEMENT ON FRANCE SAID READY

Anglo-French and Franco-American Pact Will Be Signed In London, Says Reuter

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 21.—Randal Neale, Reuter's diplomatic correspondent, declared that a complete agreement has been reached in Washington on the civil administration in metropolitan France, according to a report received here.

Neale said that Harve Alphand, who has been conducting negotiations in Washington on behalf of the French Committee of National Liberation has just arrived in London bringing with him the final texts.

It is expected the French-British and French-American agreements which are substantially identical will be signed in London at the beginning of next week. The former will be signed by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and the latter by General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Invasion Forces, and General Pierre Koenig, Commander-in-Chief of the French Rebel Forces in interior France.

MANCHESTER LACKS BEDS

Evacuees From London Stream Into City—Housing Inadequate

Domei

GENEVA August 20.—Concentric V-1 attacks against London began on Wednesday evening according to reports from London. The flying bombs landed on the city in salvoes whilst the flak opened up a terrific barrage. The Daily Express published a picture of a destroyed armament plant.

The Manchester Guardian reports that evacuees from southern England and London were streaming into Manchester where 12 to 15 camps had been established. However, there were no means of housing all these people. There was a great shortage of beds since the Government previously, in anticipation of further air raids on the city, had removed most of the beds. Nobody ever thought that some day the evacuees would be taken to Manchester. Many things were lacking now which could not be brought back on account of the heavy burden on rail traffic.

India Congress Backs Mahatma's Resolution Seeking Independence

Domei

LISBON, August 20.—At a rally in Bombay today the legislative council of the Indian National Congress passed a resolution supporting Mahatma Gandhi's proposal for independence. The resolution said that the framers believed that the Mahatma's proposal was indeed one which would open the way for the political stalemate in India and that the blame for the present crisis in the Indian problem lay completely with the British Government. The resolution said that it would be to the mutual benefit of Britain and India for political power to be transferred to a national government supported by a central legislative council selected by the Indian people.

Press Comments

Monday, August 21

DECISIVE WAR

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Opinions strongly demanding a decisive war on the China Continent have been voiced recently in the United States. That the war developing on the Continent is a war between Japan and America and Britain has been clarified by the statement issued recently by the Imperial Government and also by the statement issued on August 17 by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China.

Aerial battles on the Continent, from the outset, have been fought between Japan and the United States, and the ground battles there are going to assume similar aspects, as seen by the appearance of American mechanized divisions following the fall of Hengyang into the hands of the Japanese. Although the ground battles on the Continent retain as yet the character of battles fought rather reluctantly by the Chungking forces who are being goaded on by American military commanders, the fact that the Americans are making desperate attempts to open the Ledo Road or the Indo-Burma border is to be taken as a manifestation of their desire to wage a decisive war in the future on the Continent. Those attempts of the Americans to open the Ledo Road indicate more than their efforts simply to supply war materials to Chungking.

Up to the present the United States has attempted mainly to Americanize the Chungking forces and has been trying to prosecute a Japan-American war on the Continent within the bounds of her effort to propel the hostilities, using the Chungking troops. But there are indications now that America is making efforts to challenge Japan for a decisive fight on the Continent. If we consider the past development of the War of Greater East Asia, comparing it to a stage play, would we say that the initial act has ended, that the second act is now in progress, and that the final act is about to start?

America, in order to attempt a decisive battle against Japan in China, must strike open a path across the Pacific. But there is the stern existence of our Combined Fleet forming a big wall. And there is on the Continent the thick and wide wall of our China Expeditionary Forces. It is a plain fact that America is dreaming to enslave Greater East Asia by overthrowing Japan.

America is asking for a decisive battle with Japan on the Continent because she knows that present-day Japan is a naval Power and at the same time a military Power. In other words, she knows that it is impossible to defeat Japan without overthrowing her both from land and sea. Accordingly, the field of battle for the decisive fight is very wide. At present, with this background, the second act is in progress, but if the largeness of this background is considered, the present advances and retreats are on a very small scale. The point of issue is merely the final act which will be staged against this background. If one has a correct understanding of the war situation, it is extremely clear how important the present time is. Now is the time when all and everything has to be concentrated to the greatest possible extent in anticipation of that moment.

ENEMY AIR RAID BLASTED FOUR TIMES

ASAHI—Four times planes of the United States Air Force in China have come raiding Western Japan. On August 20, between 5 to 6 p.m. about 60 of them, in several formations appeared in the skies over Kyushu and the western part of the Chugoku area, hoping to bomb our important points. The formations consisted chiefly of B-29's and B-24's, and we can only say that in the face of the enemy's temerity in committing such impudence in plain daylight, there is only one thing left for us to do—engage and annihilate him. There is nothing lacking in our preparedness both in the material and the spiritual fields, with all necessary measures having been taken on the part of the military and the civilians. Thus, once the alarm was given, the actions of our air control and air defense camps left nothing to be desired.

The number of enemy planes downed amounted to 10-odd. Moreover, not only were three of them forced down by body-crashes of our valiant fighter planes but in addition several crew members of downed planes who descended by parachutes were captured, all of which facts have been publicly announced. In order to foil the enemy raids, there is no other method but that the military and civilian camps alike boldly crashing their bodies against the foe. We believe that body-crashing is the highest manifestation of the boundlessly bold spirit of the Japanese and is the very revelation of the spirit of self-sacrifice. The fact that out of 60 enemy planes, 10-odd have been shot down indicates no easy feat. But when we learn that three were downed by noble body-crashes, conviction in the immortality of this Divine Land is deepened. To crush the enemy by sacrificing one's own body is indeed the guiding principle of our warriors and at the same time the solid embodiment of our racial spirit.

Thus, it has been possible to confine the results of the air raid of August 20 to merely slight damages on our side and to inflict losses to the enemy. However, the raids so far have been initial tests—the real battles are yet to come. The experiences gained must be utilized by the whole nation, and everyone must take the necessary measures to be ready for the next enemy air raid.

DECOUX IS GRANTED EXTENSIVE POWERS

Authorized by Home Government to Determine All Wartime Measures

Domei

SAIGON, August 21.—Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, has been entrusted by the Home Government with absolute powers to determine all wartime measures, the Government-General of French-Indo-China announced in a radio message delivered at 8 p.m. yesterday. Simultaneously with the announcement by radio, a communique regarding the decision was issued.

The latest measure has completed the adjustment of the wartime system of French Indo-China and it is expected that this French colony under the leadership of Governor-General Decoux will epochally strengthen its Greater East Asiatic nature.

While the Governor-General has summoned the members of the Supreme Council and director-generals of all provinces to Dalat and has conferred with some of them, the members of the Supreme Council and the provincial director-generals are expected to meet in formal conferences from August 23. Governor-General Decoux will formally announce his authorization with absolute powers at these conferences and consult with the conferees regarding important problems facing French Indo-China, including its policy for strengthening its cooperation with Japan in the future.

U.S. SENATOR SUGGESTS GRABBING COCOS ISLAND

Reynolds Says Costa Rican Territory Vital for Defense Of Panama Canal

Domei

LISBON, August 20.—Senator Robert Reynolds, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, advocated that the Government of Costa Rica be required to cede the island of Cocos because it was necessary for the defense of the Panama Canal, according to a Washington report. Reynolds' advocacy followed the imperialistic resolution recently made by Senator McKellar advising the inclusion into American territory of the British and French islands in the Pacific and Caribbean waters.

Meanwhile, another Washington dispatch revealed that the Costa Rican Ambassador to the United States today called suddenly on Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and conferred with him. It is believed here that Costa Rica has been disturbed by Reynolds' suggestion and that the ambassador called to find out the true intentions of the United States.

Brazilians With Yanks

Domei

LISBON, August 20.—The Brazilian expeditionary forces are reported to be fighting on the Italian front, in concert with the U.S. 5th army, it was announced by the anti-Axis headquarters in the Italian area this evening, according to a Naples dispatch.

Fighting Spirit, Oblivious of Death, Shown by Japanese, Awes Enemy

Domei

LISBON, August 19.—Two U.P. correspondents, who recently returned to the United States from the Mariana front, expressed awed amazement at the indomitable fighting spirit that inspire the men of the Japanese Forces to charge into the enemy in complete oblivion of death with shouts of "Banzai."

"What impressed us most in the operations against Saipan, Guam and Tinian Islands was the fact that the Japanese soldier is not only fearless of death but that he seems actually to welcome death. In this respect the Japanese are hitherto unencountered and strange adversaries. A Japanese soldier considers it the supreme glory to be deified at Yasukuni Shrine.

"For example, when the Japanese were hard pressed in their mountain position by the American forces, they suddenly launched a death charge with shouts of 'Banzai' on their lips. At Tinian and Guam also, the Japanese Forces hurled themselves against us in daring charges. When he is engaged in actual fighting a Japanese soldier seems to forget everything else. Consequently, the Pacific theater of war in the future will be a repetition of still bloodier fighting and the American forces will have to be prepared for greater sacrifices."

Saipan Reporting Blasted

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 19.—In reporting the struggle on Saipan, the anti-Axis side had been trying to give the impression that following their landing on the island, the United States forces suppressed the Japanese forces easily and occupied the whole Island in a stroke. Hence, a great shock was given to American newspapers by the reports of their correspondents describing the bloody and bitter battles that the Americans had to wage in the face of the counter-attacks of the Japanese troops who had no fear of death.

For instance, the August 7 issue of Time, American weekly, criticized the irresponsible "arm-chair" reports of correspondents regarding the Saipan battle.

"The second world war is being well covered as never before in history, but all reports cannot be said as necessarily perfect," the weekly said. Last week, the editor and publisher of this magazine printed an open letter revealing a serious defect in the war reports. The writer of the open letter was Keith Wheeler, Chicago Tribune correspondent who covered the Saipan battles.

Open Letter Revealed

"The outline of the open letter follows:

"I denounce the irresponsible and shameful way, never before seen in the jounalistic history of the United States, in which American newspapers treated the Saipan battle. I recognize that my impeachment is based on weak proofs consisting of six newspaper clippings and several newspapers of Honolulu and Western States that I received at Saipan yesterday. Also, I know that when my open letter was made public there were such other big news as the attack on Cherbourg, the bombing of Japan by B-29's, and the conventions of the Republican and Democrat parties. Yet, I have written the open letter, because the American newspaper world recognizes the Pacific war as the 'worst war.'"

"The reports of correspondents attached to the Pearl Harbor Headquarters come several hours or several days ahead of the reports by correspondents at the fighting lines, as has been always the case. Particularly, was it so in the case of the Saipan battle, ever since its beginning. The correspondents at the Headquarters have means of making up and sending their stories in their own way, but we correspondents at the firing line, have no such recourse open.

"What is mentioned above is only a premise for impeaching the Headquarters correspondents who spoil the news of the Pacific war by reporting absurd falsehood before the real situation becomes clear. Correspondents at Pearl Harbor base their war reports on about ten lines of the official communique, but urged by a strange sense of responsibility that they must write up war news that will arouse greater interest among the readers, they write irresponsible war news entirely made up of falsehood and imagination.

Base News on Supposition

"That is to say, they have to write something, but as they know nothing, they handle every battle as though it was a great victory and that the next one will be surely the same.

"In this manner, the correspondents at the Pearl Harbor Headquarters concluded that the battle of Saipan was a great victory, even before the first report from the fighting line had arrived. With beautiful enthusiasm, they made the United States forces land on the shores of Saipan, sweep aside the Japanese troops, jump over the Japanese defense positions and reach the greatest airfield in the island, the capital and the highest peak. With the full conviction of victory they make up their stories of war. Thus, newspaper editors and the public do not doubt that the United States forces are having jolly outings.

"As long as the newspaper reporting on the Pacific war is left in the present condition, the war news first printed in newspapers will always be a whooping lie."

MINERS IN UNITED STATES UNDERPAID, STATES LEWIS

Says Inexperienced Youths in Arms Industries Make More Than Pit Workers

Domei

GENEVA, August 20.—John L. Lewis, Chairman of the United Mine Workers, called the bitter charges, which had been hurled against him because of the mine strikes, mean, political counter-propaganda.

Writing in Colliers, Lewis stated that since the beginning of the war there had been a number of strikes in the United States, many of them for trivial reasons, which very often had hindered the American war conduct. Never, however, had the charge of disloyalty and sabotage been hurled against these people by the White House. Only he and his miners had been designated public enemies and agitators. (In 1940 Lewis agitated against Roosevelt's reelection so that he is now the subject of President Roosevelt's hatred.)

The wages of the miners had remained unchanged whereas in the armament industries inexperienced youths were earning double the amount of the wages of the miners. On the other hand, the prices of all foodstuffs in the mining districts have increased up to 100 per cent, so that the American miners are now actually starving.

The number of deaths and serious injuries in 1943 actually amounted to no less than 73.482. Still, all complaints of the miners could have been settled through negotiations with the employers, if they had not been hindered by high Government officials.

Hitler Felicitates Hungary

Domei

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, August 20.—On the occasion of the Hungarian national holiday, the Fuehrer sent a cordially worded telegram of congratulation to the Hungarian Regent Admiral von Horthy.

BOMBING OF CIVILIANS AT FUNERAL DENOUNCED

Cardinal Patriarch of Venice Scores Enemy's Barbaric Act During Service

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 20.—Cardinal Patriarch of Venice, Adeotuto Piazza, voiced a strong protest against the bombing of a funeral procession on Merkus Square. Divine services and funeral rites were being held for the victims of the recent bombing of Marco Church when the people in the procession and those in the vicinity were forced to scatter in different directions at the approach of enemy aircraft.

"We are trying to comprehend the unavoidable laws of a murderous war," declared the Patriarch indignantly, "but acts which are nothing short of a manhunt in pursuit of aged people, women and children in their homes and churches, are by no means justified. Can this be the civilization of our century?"

Fuehrer's Headquarters

August 20

Heavy V-1 fire is continued on London and its outskirts.

In the Normandy area, our divisions facing stiff resistance and defending themselves against continuous enemy attacks on their flanks are fighting their way from the area north of Argentan further back toward the east. In the area northeast and north of Chartres, our buffer formations are fighting the advancing enemy forces which are being reinforced from the southwest.

In southern France, the enemy with strong tank forces is trying to widen his bridgehead toward the flanks and toward the north and embittered fighting is going on especially in a mountain valley north of Toulon. Our A.A.-defenses downed over French territory 48 enemy aircraft.

Patrol vessels of our navy in an engagement with light enemy naval forces north of Le Havre damaged one enemy destroyer and set aflame two enemy E-boats. One of our vessels was lost.

In Italy, the enemy resumed his attacks in an attempt to pierce the Adriatic coastal sector. Heavy fighting continued the whole day and the enemy made only an insignificant gain after suffering heavy losses.

In the southern sector of the Eastern Front, the enemy after heavy artillery fire made a number of unsuccessful attacks between the Dniester and the Sereth. In the Vistula bridgehead west of Baranov, our divisions were engaged in heavy defense fighting the whole day, while in the bridgehead southeast of Varka, enemy attacks supported by tanks and battleplanes were repelled in hard fighting.

Northeast of Warsaw, the Soviets yesterday despite fresh froces brought up to the fighting lines were able to gain insignificant ground only and embittered fighting is still in progress. On both sides of Vilkovishken and south of Shaken, renewed Soviet attempts at breaking through were foiled and some dents were sealed off.

At the Latvian front, embittered fighting with Soviet fighting groups which have broken in is raging west of Modon.

In Esthonia, strong Soviet pressure is maintained west of Lake Pleskau without the enemy having succeeded in gaining major ground. In the far north, a fighting group of our alpine troops stormed a strongly fortified hill position of the enemy.

Minor American bomber formations attacked the Ploesti area where few enemy aircraft were downed.

CURTIN'S PROPOSAL GIVEN NO SUPPORT

Denied Wider Constitutional Powers for 5 Years After War; Press Raps Premier

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 20.—The Australian Government's request for 14 additional constitutional powers was defeated in a plebiscite by a great majority, disclosed a Canberra report.

According to the Government's plan, the Government was to be given certain powers for five years after the war in order to avoid chaos in Government planning. Robert Menzies, leader of the United Australian Party and former Prime Minister, said in this connection that the Curtin Government had suffered a heavy defeat, which it ought to take as a warning.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister John Curtin declared that he was disappointed but not surprised that the referendum has resulted in the defeat of the Government's proposal for wider constitutional powers. He asked the voters to produce an alternative plan on the leaders who opposed the referendum including Menzies and said that he would give careful and sympathetic consideration to any positive proposal they might advance.

With more than 3,000,000 votes counted out of the 4,800,000 total votes, there is a majority of more than 180,000 against the proposal. The States which so far have majorities for "no" are New South Wales, Queensland and Tasmania, while Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia have majorities for "yes." In the referendum, the people of Canberra and the northern territory had "no" votes.

Still unopened are the ballots of the officers and men at the front. The opposition vote, however, was so great that the Government defeat will not be reversed even if the soldier votes are all in support of the Government's proposal. The Government's defeat, it is said, resulted from the failure of the various wartime measures of the Curtin Government, the people's dissatisfaction against the bureaucratization of the Government and the activity of the opposition.

As a result of the plebiscite, it is believed that a change in Government might be possible. The results of the plebiscite were viewed with seriousness by all Australian circles. The Sunday Herald, which usually supports the Government, declared that most of the Australians recognized the need for the federal Government to be given emergency powers in order to effect regulated postwar measures. The fact that the Government was defeated despite that, the paper said, shows that the people are angered at the recent maladministration of the Curtin Government.

The Morning Herald, in the meantime, denounced the Government's wartime policies. The paper said that the people were afraid that should they give the Government emergency powers, Australian industries will in fact be taken over by the Government after the war. This fear, the journal declared, has been increased because the people have seen with their own eyes the misuse by the Curtin Government of its emergency powers. The people have experienced the usurpation by the bureaucracy of the Curtin Government the rights belonging to the people under the parliamentary system, the paper said.

It pointed out that credentials had been opened even when unnecessary and that all the dailies of Sydney had been suspended. Therefore, said the journal, it is natural for the people to be embittered at the misuse of official power by the Government.

Finland's President And Chief of Staff Decorated by Hitler

Domei

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, August 20.—Field-Marshal Baron Karl G. von Mannerheim, President of Finland, was decorated by Chancellor Adolf Hitler with the Oak Leaves to the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross. At the same time, the Fuehrer awarded the Knight's Cross to the Iron Cross to General Axel Erich Heinrichs, Chief of the Finnish General Staff. The decorations were handed to Field-Marshal Mannerheim and General Heinrichs by Field-Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the German High Command, during the latter's visit to the Finnish Headquarters.

TURKEY IS DISCRIMINATING AGAINST REICH PRESSMEN

Ankara Refuses to Place German Journalists on Equal Footing With Diplomats

Domei

BERLIN, August 21.—After the severing of diplomatic relations with the Reich, Turkey refused to place German journalists on an equal footing with the diplomats. Turkey, thus far, is the only country to take such a stand, pointed out the spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse, declaring that even the United States, Chile, and Peru had agreed to treat journalists in the same manner as the diplomat after the severing of diplomatic relations and had furthermore consented to give them preferential treatment in regard to the exchange of nationals.

Certain statements in the Turkish press betrayed discord between Ankara and Moscow, the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman further pointed out. Since strained relations between Ankara and Moscow had already become manifest during the negotiations which preceded the severance of relations between Turkey and Germany, such a state of affairs is not surprising.

Questioned as to whether the Soviet claims for bases in Turkey and the Soviet demands for Turkey's immediate entry into the war on the anti-Axis side might add to this tension, the spokesman referred to the talks between Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch which, he declared, indicated an intensification of Britain's policy in the Balkans.

The present political situation in Turkey and in southeastern Europe is throwing interesting light on the relations between Britain and the Soviet Union, the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman declared in conclusion.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PLANES TURN PEJA INTO RUINS

Hospital and Mohammedan Quarters Destroyed in Raid On Albanian Town

Domei

TIRANA, August 20.—Anglo-American planes turned the small Albanian town of Peja into ruins by dropping heavy bombs. In all the streets children are looking for their parents and parents for their children. Two Mohammedan quarters, community buildings, the police headquarters and a civil hospital have been completely destroyed. No objectives of military importance were hit.

On the occasion, State Secretary Cnelal Mitorvica stated: "Peja can no longer be called a town. The Communists attempted in vain to annihilate the Kossovarian people. With the aid of the Anglo-Americans and in the name of the world's super-capitalism the enemies raided the harmless town of Peja.

"There are thousands of dead only because they did not betray their fatherland. The population of Peja has not lost its courage on this dreadful day. Nations are perishing, towns are burning, but a new life is being born. The ruins of Peja represent Albania's tragedy. The entire Kossovarian people are united as one man, Justice will be victorious."

Kobe Hotel

Room Rates per day:

SINGLE

Without Bath ..¥4.00 up to ¥ [illegible]

With Bath .....¥[illegible] up to ¥ [illegible]

DOUBLE

Without Bath ..¥6.00 up to ¥ 7.[illegible]

With Bath .....¥9.00 up to ¥[illegible]

CHARGES:

Breakfast ¥1.00

Luncheon ....¥2.00 to ¥[illegible]

Tea and Cakes ¥0.50

Dinner ....¥2.50 to ¥[illegible]

Special Dinner Party ¥3.00 up

Very suitable for large and small gatherings. Tea Room & Bar, Dining Room, Lounge.

Yamamoto-dori 2-chome, Kobe

Tel. Fukiai [illegible]

ROOSEVELT RAPPED BY NEW YORK PAPER

Daily News Avers He Has Not The Technique of Wilson on Peace Terms

Domei

LISBON, August 20.—President Roosevelt's declaration that the people of Germany and Japan would be treated as enemies just as their governments and military leaders and that the sole condition for peace would be an unconditional surrender of the two countries was opposed today by the New York Daily News, which said that such peace terms would only uselessly increase the losses of the American forces, according to a New York dispatch.

The journal said that the Allies were able to end the war early in World War I because they gave generous peace terms to Germany. In this war too, the paper declared, this method should be used for an early termination of the war. How to handle the two nations can be decided after the termination, the paper suggested.

Continuing, the paper said in effect: "Such bitter peace terms as advocated by Roosevelt will make the peoples of Germany and Japan really fight to the last man and the United States will have to sacrifice numerous valuable lives. It is far wiser to offer generous peace terms to Germany and Japan and create a gap between the leaders and the people, thus forcing them to surrender. Once the two nations surrender we can deal with them in any manner we wish. Even should the peoples of Germany and Japan charge that we had violated our promise it would be too late. Observing Roosevelt's actions it can be said that he has not the technique of Wilson."

LOSING ECONOMIC POWER

Britain Must Regain Pre-War Export Business, Says Cripps

Domei

LISBON, August 20.—Britain's growing concern over her steadily decreasing economic influence in face of American aggression is being revealed through numerous commentaries in the British press as well as in the speeches of well-known industrial leaders and politicians.

The most recent to voice his anxiety is Sir Stafford Cripps, British Minister for Aircraft Production, who in a speech stressed that the economic stability of Britain was of greatest interest to all the nations of the world; that if Britain did not "rather quickly" regain her pre-war export business, her people could not maintain their pre-war standard of living. In order to attain this, Cripps pointed out, it was necessary for the people to help keep domestic consumption of goods to the minimum during the first postwar years.

TEIKOKU GINKO

Established April 1st, 2603
as a result of consolidation
of
THE DAI-ICHI GINKO
Ltd. and
THE MITSUI BANK, Ltd.
under above title.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED
¥200,000,000

CAPITAL PAID UP
¥128,125,000

RESERVE FUNDS
¥183,500,000

Chairman
TERUO AKASHI

President
JUNSHIRO MANDAI

Inland Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Keizyo, Husan and Other Principal cities.

Foreign Branches:
Dairen, Shanghai, Sourabaya

YANKEES NEGOTIATE WITH CHINESE REDS

U.S. Takes Advantage of Yenan-Chiang Split to Push Divide and Rule Policy

Domei

PEKING, August 20.—Regardless of the mounting suspicions of Chungking, the United States is now carrying on negotiations with Yenan to further her policy of "divide and rule," it is reported by a D.N.B. correspondent here. It is specially pointed out that it is the same colonial policy which the United States has been pursuing in China during the years before the war. The correspondent's comments follow:

"The United States has launched on the same colonial policy toward Chungking which she has pursued during the past years in China, that is, a policy of 'divide and rule.' Taking advantage of the serious political dispute now going on between Chungking and Yenan, she has commenced separate negotiations with the two regimes. According to one report, it is suspected by Chiang Kai-shek that a certain military alliance concluded between the United States air force in China and the Yenan regime will in future develop into a political understanding.

"It is not ascertained whether Yenan has permitted the United States to construct air bases in its territory but there is reason to believe that negotiations have progressed to quite a stage. And it is also to be imagined that the United States proposed to Yenan such matter as the rescuing of American pilots in the event of forced landings, the close collaboration of air and land units, and the supply of meteorological and various other military information.

"American reporters who visited Yenan, capital of the Chinese Communists, the other day pointed out that already Yenan was established as a powerful restraint on Chungking's influence. They also admitted that Yenan, which possesses some 2,000,000 plain-clothed soldiers stationed throughout North China and also a large number of regular troops, is stubbornly resisting Chungking. This expansion of Yenan's power is resulting in frequent clashes with the Chungking army. The Yenan regime, despite the fact that directly or indirectly it is receiving its munitions supply from Chungking, is further trying to expand its power through American assistance.

"At any rate, the fact remains that the United States, in utter disregard of Chungking's suspicions, is deceiving the latter in order to satisfy her own ambitions."

ITALIAN PRISONERS FREED

Domei

BERLIN, August 21.—Members of the Italian armed forces who were disarmed following the Badoglio treason in September last year and who since had been kept interned in Germany are now being released for work in Germany as free civilians.

On this occasion, a festive ceremony took place on Sunday morning in an internment camp in Berlin. The hall was decorated with the flags of Greater Germany and of Fascist Italy. The ceremony was attended by numerous guests of honor representating the party, state, Wehrmacht and of Fascist Italy. Among those present were Gauleiter Sauckel, German Labor Administrator, General Wanger, Commander of the Prisoners of War in Germany, Colonel Breyer, Commandant of the Internment Camp and Reichsamtsleiter Mendes, Chief of the Labor Administration Board of the German Labor Front. Leading Italian personalities present at the ceremony were Ambassador to Germany Filippo Anfuso, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Seragino Mazzolini as well as representatives of the new Italian armed forces and of Fascism in in Germany.

U.S. Producing Rockets

Domei

LISBON, August 18.—Huge expenditures for rockets were forecast today by Rear-Admiral G. F. Hussy, Jr., Chief of the U.S. Navy Ordnance Bureau, according to a Seattle dispatch.

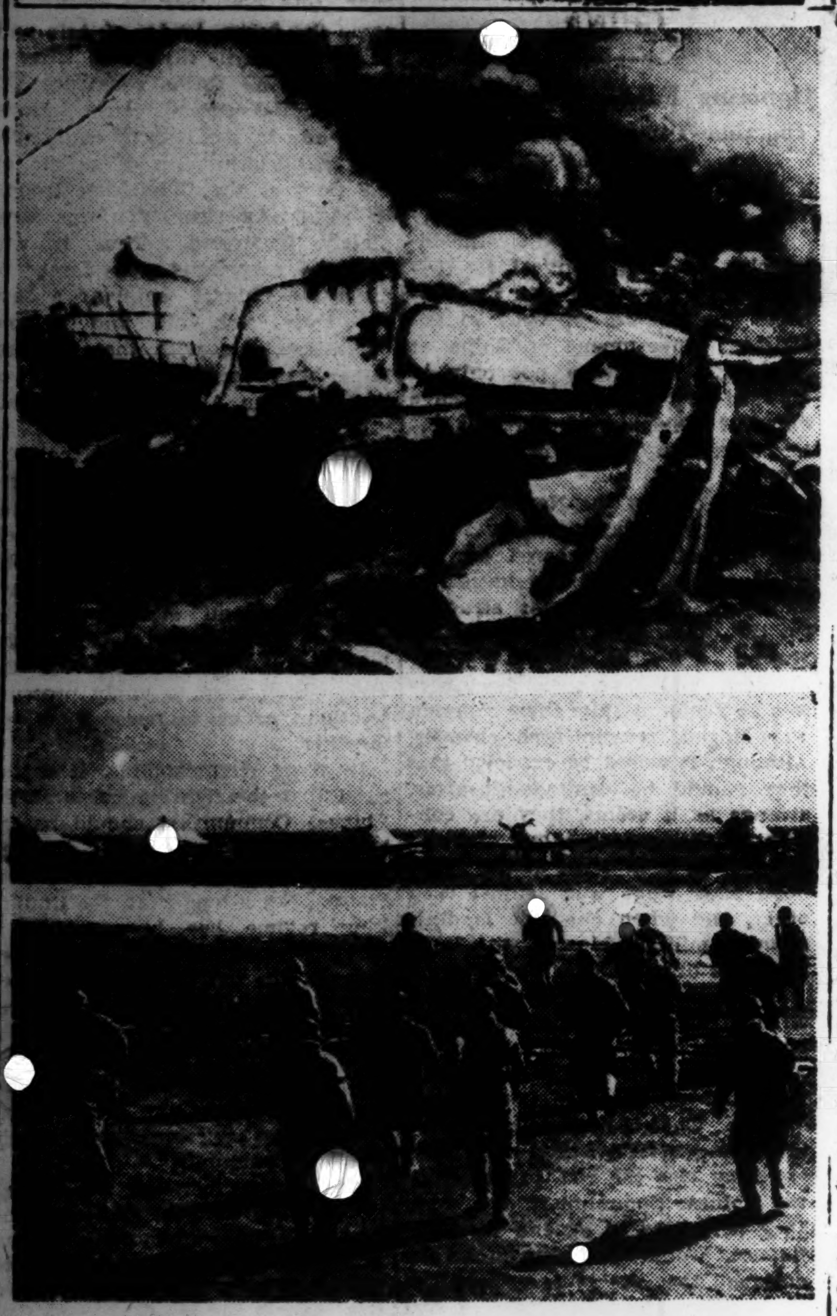
He said that at the peak of production, the United States will be spending $100,000,000 a month for rockets of all kinds—air-borne, ship-borne and for use from the ground. That time will come within the first quarter of next year, he added.

Food Lack Rife in Istanbul

Domei

SOFIA, August 20.—The difficulty of obtaining food in Istanbul is increasing daily and it is said that one of the factors responsible for this critical situation is the suspension of traffic across the Black Sea, according to a report received here. The Turkish Government is now studying measures to improve the food situation, it was added.

Remains of Enemy Raider



In the above picture is shown the wreckage of an enemy plane that was shot down by the Japanese Forces in the raid on western Japan Sunday evening. Below are seen Japanese airmen rushing to their planes to intercept the enemy. (Passed by the Shimonoseki Fortification Headquarters and the War Ministry)

Sight of Foe Planes Being Downed Elates North Kyushu People, Says Eye Witness

How some of the enemy bombers were brought down by Japanese fighters and anti-aircraft gunfire when they raided Northern Kyushu Sunday afternoon is vividly described by a Domei reporter as follows:

"The evening sun was setting over Mt. Sarakura. As I watched from the roof of a certain department store in a North Kyushu town, a sullen atmosphere seemed to prevail over the area. A few minutes of quiet passed when the warning that enemy raiders had appeared was heard.

"Far away, I spotted small silvery dots which grew larger every second. Presently, smoke from the fierce Japanese anti-aircraft gunfire enveloped the enemy air formation but this first wave managed to escape by fleeing toward the sea.

"Then, another formation of seven approached followed by another three bombers. They released their bombs over Mt. XX and continued on their way. The figures of enemy machines gradually grew in size as ground fire roared into action. 'Oh, Look!' Someone exclaimed. An enemy plane which was flying at the head of the formation was enveloped in flame and exploded. Indescribable joy filled my heart as I saw the enemy bomber blown to bits. 'One plane shot down!' The air-raid fighters informd the citizens from atop a nearby building. Joyous cries of Banzai from the people greeted the report."

"Later, another formation of enemy aircraft was seen flying toward the Straits from a westerly direction. Apparently, the citizens prayed that ground batteries would once again destroy the foe's machines. As all of us watched the invaders, there came into sight one of our fighter planes streaking toward the enemy formation. Like a bullet, the fighter dashed into the midst of the hostile formation. As the Wild Eagle disengaged itself from the raiders, one of the enemy planes began to emit flames and crashed on the city of Kokura.

"'It's going to fall on our heads.' a member of the reconnaissance corps exclaimed. The enemy machine, now a ball of flame, buried itself into the ground with a terrific explosion.

"Presently, we saw one out of the group of three bombers which was on its flight toward the sea, trailing white smoke and finally crash on to Mt. XX. I heard the people cry, 'There is another. There is another crashing to its doom.'"

Cable Briefs

REFUGEES CROWD U.S.

The environs of Lake Ontario will soon resound to the voices of nearly 1,000 refugees from Europe who arrived recently at Oswego, New York, to make their home for the "duration" at the emergency shelter provided for them by the war relocation authorities.

ENEMY'S ITALY IN CHAOS

Conditions in Anglo-American occupied Italy are going from bad to worse, reveals a Rome correspondent of the de Gaullist news agency. The report states that as matters now stand, things cannot be straightened out. The government has neither the authority nor the means to carry out any effective measures; food supplies are steadily going down while unemployment is steadily going up; and anarchy rules supreme where price-fixing is concerned.

COLD WINTER FOR BRITISH

To "keep the home fires burning" will be literally possible to only a fortunate few in Britain this winter. Fuel Minister Lloyd George has called for another great saving in coal consumption on the part of the people in order to keep the country's industrial fires going.

JOHN BULL FACES BANKRUPTCY

Proud John Bull is having to do quite a bit of bending these days, but not backwards as formerly. In a magazine published by the National Association of Manufacturers in New York, it is reported that British leaders have asked for an extension of the Lend-Lease Act even after the war, that it was the only way to stave off the serious economic situation which is imminently facing Britain.

Thai Scribe Leaving

Mr. Phrot Phutthinan, who has been correspondent in Tokyo for the Bangkok Chronicle and two other Thai newspapers, the Nikorn and the Suphab Satri, is leaving for home today at 10 a.m. from Tokyo station after a stay of nearly two years. Mr. Phrot is known to the Nippon Times readers for his frequent contributions on Thailand and Japanese-Thai relations.

Records & Gramophone
レコード チクオンキ
交換 賣買
MUSE-SHA
Tel. 25-1736
Near Jimbo-cho Tram Stop
Side Street Kanda Nikkatsu
ミュズ社

COMPLETE OPTICAL SERVICE

SAVE and PROTECT Your EYES
EXPERT TESTS and FITTINGS
to Your Requirements in
All Our Optical Work
S. Matsushima
Opticians
A few doors past Itoya stationer
1, 3-chome, Ginza
Tel. Kyobashi 56-0374

CHINESE IN P.I. HELP INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

Occupy Dominant Position in Commerce in Building Up Strong Economic Set-Up

There is not any other alien population in the Philippines that can surpass the Chinese both numerically and economically. Their deep rooted social and economic influence has become an inextricable part of the nation even if they were not conceded any political rights or privileges during the Spanish or American administration over the country. Therefore, whatever the fate of the Philippines, the life and destiny of 200,000 Chinese residents are involved. Some of them boast an ancestry dating as far back as the fifteenth century, A.D— that is, before the coming of the Spaniards, according to the Times Week of Shanghai.

History tells us that before Magellan's fleet brought the sword and the Christian cross to Philippine shores, Chinese junks had long been proudly braving the choppy waves of the China seas with their loads of trinkets, potteries, and silk goods in exchange for spices, indigo, and other goods produced in the Philippines at the time. We are also told by Father Pigafetta, one of the most reliable Philippine historians, that no animosity or arrogance ever marred the peaceful conduct of trade and commerce between the early Chinese merchants and the Filipinos.

These forerunners of Sino-Philippine accord carried on their business relations without being bothered by such present-day obstacles as tariff barriers, preferential tariffs, immigration laws, or quota allocations. It must have been absolute peace and harmony that characterized such intercourse, for the two peoples had no thought of building up dominions. Their trade philosophy was never predicated on the lower susceptibilities of nature that would make greed a solemn creed.

Even after the Sultans and Rajahs of the Philippines had bowed to the might of Spain, the adventurous, sea-faring Chinese continued to come to the Philippines to trade. The change in the political status of the country did not seriously affect the commercial intercourse between them. The early Spanish settlers saw that there was nothing in their contact that might impede the conquest and Christianization of the whole country.

No Territorial Expansion

The Chinese had never nursed any ambition for territorial expansion. They had no political designs nor were they embarked on a religious mission to the Filipinos. In the full realization of the contributions of Chinese traders to early Philippine culture, the Spaniards were quick to take advantage of the craftmanship of these quaint unobtrusive leaders of Oriental civilization. Their excellent carpentry, their beautiful wood-carving, their artistically designed potteries, and above all, their costly silks, could not escape the notice of the Westerners. Why were the Spaniards interested in Chinese carpentry and wood-carving? Because they were to build churches and convents and carve wooden statues of the holy Catholic saints. And the potteries and silks were of interest because Spanish galleons could be filled with them and make princely fortunes in the marts of Europe.

With the acquiescence of the Spanish rulers in the commercial relationship between the Philippines and China, there was no obstacle thrown in the way of Chinese immigration to the Philippines, although at various times, occasioned by the changes of Spanish political temper both in Europe and in the Philippines, measures had to be taken to prevent the possibility of political collaboration between the Filipinos and the Chinese. Such steps were taken by Spanish rulers who did not have a comprehensive grasp of Sino-Philippine relations before coming to the country. So, from year to year, from century to century, the Chinese have filtered into the Philippines, carrying with them not only their produce but also their culture. Their philosophy of life, their traits and mannerisms are so interwoven with the warp and woof of Philippine national life that to think of extricating their influence therefrom would to think of exterminating Philippine culture.

Before the outbreak of the China Affair the Chinese occupied a dominant position in the field of commerce. Their position was firmly based on control of domestic trade. The Bureau of Commerce of the Philippines had stated that at least 50 per cent of such trade was in their hands, most of it in the retail business. Two factors were chiefly responsible for its considerable decrease in later years: (1) intensified competition from foreign countries, especially Japan, in the retail trade and (2) the crescendo of nationalism engendered by the political aspirations of the people. Recently, however, the Bureau of Statistics of the newly formed Republic of the Philippines announced that the control of retail trade has already passed into the hands of the Filipinos due to certain legislative acts calculated to strengthen the economic condition of the people.

In the matter of foreign trade, the Chinese, although not so influential as in the domestic trade, also have substantial investments. In the exportation of Philippine goods, mostly raw materials, they have played a very important role. Particularly significant was their part in the exportation of tobacco leaf and its products, like cigars and cigarettes, of which China was the next best market, second only to the United States. However, the Japanese have a wider latitude in the foreign trade. The reason was obvious. The highly industrialized state of Japan has seriously menaced even the position of the United States, especially in the textile industry. The low cost of production and the almost negligible item on freight were the main causes of the rapid rise of Japanese participation in Philippines foreign trade. In spite of so-called anti-dumping laws enacted by the Philippine legislature at the instance of the U.S. Government, directed against importation of cheap stuffs, the Japanese found a way to fit themselves into the new economic set-up brought about by tariff regulations.

While they had enjoyed the blessings of economic superiority, the Chinese have had no political powers and rights of any description in the Philippines. The right to vote and to hold office, whether elective or appointive, during the American administration was solely for Filipino and American citizens to enjoy. No matter how much a Chinese had invested in his visible business, no matter how high the taxes he was by law compelled to pay, he had no voice whatever in the framing of laws that might affect him and his business.

What the Chinese did not enjoy in the domain of politics, however, was compensated to a large extent by the concessions obtained through their social relations with the nationals. Inter-marriage between these two peoples dates back to pre-Spanish days. It is this inter-marriage for hundreds and hundreds of years that accounts for the improved biological and intellectual make-up of the Filipino race. Many scientists have openly declared, after thorough and painstaking studies, that (1) only a few of the present-day Filipinos do not have Chinese blood in their veins, and (2) that the cross resulting from Filipino-Chinese union is the best among inter-marriages. Tangible proof is shown by the genius of the late Dr. Jose Rizal, national hero and martyr of the Philippines. His keen perception of future events, his great philosophical powers, his pacifist ideology—all these were palpable marks of the genius that came from the blood of his Chinese grandfather and his Filipino grandmother.

Under the laws of the Philippines, any one born of a Filipino-Chinese wedlock contracted in the conventional way acquires Philippine citizenship only when, upon reaching the age of 21, he makes a formal declaration to that effect by going to a court of competent jurisdiction.

There is no race prejudice to speak about between the Chinese and the Filipinos. The patience, tolerance and peacefulness of the Chinese have had a sobering effect on the volcanic temperament of the Filipinos. Such virtues constitute one of the many contributions of the Chinese in the building of a strong and virile Philippine nation.

Holding of Kimmel Trial Before Elections Will Spoil Roosevelt's Fourth Term Plans

President Roosevelt has worked so hard to delay the trial of Rear-Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, in connection with the defeat of the United States navy at Pearl Harbor in 1941, because he knows that he must avoid anything that would definitely turn the American public against his Government before the presidential elections are held, says a German expert on American affairs, according to a special Berlin dispatch to the Nippon Times yesterday. The report follows:

Roosevelt thus far has managed to delay this trial time and again since he fears that it would place the Government in rather a bad light prior to the elections. It may be taken for granted that the naval officers responsible will put the blame on the lacking of preparedness of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, on the inattention of the Government organs, the Secretaries of the Navy and War, the chief of the State Department, and finally on the President himself. They may even have proof of this. Therefore, at this important time prior to the elections Roosevelt realizes that he must avoid anything that would reveal the big blunders made by his Government.

At the same time he wishes to protect his political friends, who include Kimmel, from the consequences of such proceedings. In this connection, it is recalled that prior to the elections in 1933, while still Governor of the State of New York, he protected his political friend, the Ex-Mayor of New York Jimmy Walker, from the repercussions of a big scandal-trial by likewise postponing the proceedings time and again. When this was no longer possible, Roosevelt persuaded Walker to go on a trip abroad.

Today, the question of responsibility for the defeat of Pearl Harbor is one of the most unpleasant subjects for Roosevelt and his Cabinet.

Catalogue on Request
Distributors of Empress Beds
NIPPON BED CO., LTD.
2 Kyobashi 3-chome, Kyobashiku, Tokyo
Tel. Kyobashi (56) 6051, 5529.

Pure Malt Whisky Distilled in Pot Stills
And Aged in Wood
SUNTORY WHISKY

TAKEDA'S
VITAMIN PREPARATIONS
Metabolin ……… B_1, Spelzon ……… Bamplex
Vitacimin ……… C, Apellagrin ……… P.P.
Kativ ……… K, Hesperin ……… P.
TAKEDA YAKUHIN KOGYO K.K.
OSAKA, NIPPON

Local Thai Leaders Thank Shigemitsu On Anniversary Day

Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, Thai Ambassador to Japan, accompanied by S. Nilakanheng, Councillor and Minister Plenipotentiary; Colonel N. Sakdapholarak, Military Attache; Commander P. Nimnua, Assistant Naval Attache; Wing Commander K. Kornkosiyakat, Air Attache; and Squadron Leader C. Winakup, Assistant Air Attache, called on Mamoru Shigemitsu, Foreign Minister and concurrently Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, at 11 a.m. on Monday on the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the Japan-Thailand Territorial Agreement under which four Malai provinces and two Shan States were incorporated to Thailand. The visitors expressed appreciation and thanks for Japan's efforts in restoring to Thailand her lost territories.

Shiozawa Leaves Peking

Domei

PEKING, August 21.—Lieutenant-General Kiyonobu Shiozawa, Japanese Minister at the Embassy here, today left for Tokyo by air on official business.

Obituary

Kanichi Nagawa, a former member of the Diet and a well-known lawyer, died of pneumonia at his villa in Odawara on August 19 at the age of 62. Funeral services will be held in Tokyo at the Aoyama Funeral Hall from 2 p.m. on August 24.

Mr. Nagawa had filled such posts as judge of the Maebashi and Chiba District Courts, departmental head in the Tokyo District Court and parliamentary councillor of the Justice Ministry. Since his retirement from government service, he had been active as a lawyer. Mr. Nagawa was president of the First Tokyo Bar Association. He had been elected to the Diet six times.

Dr. Amano & Dr. Amano
MEDICAL ARTS CLINIC
No. 12, Shinryudo-cho, Azabu, Tokyo
Tel. 48-5182
K. W. Amano, M.D., D.Sc.
F. Y. Amano, A.B., M.D.
Karuizawa Office
No. 2197 (Roppontsuji)
Hours: 9 to 12 a.m.

House to Let
A few unfurnished houses in and out of Kobe.

Office to Let
Several office rooms to let in Kobe.

Real Estate for Sale
Several properties for sale, large and small, in hand.

Apply to
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents and Chartered Accountants
66, Motomachi-dori 1-chome, Kobe-ku, KOBE
Tel. Sannomiya 1423, 1424, & 789
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3817.

For Rent—Karuizawa

ZU vermieten, Karuizawa: Untere Etage, 5 Zimmer etc. mobliert. Garten. Anfragen erbitte unter P.O. Box 2, Karuizawa Post Office, Naganoken.

Wanted

WATCH DOG wanted for Karuizawa, medium size (wire-hair terrier, fox terrier, chow-chow or other breed). Apply Box 165, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Rent

FURNISHED semi-foreign style house in Kobinata-daimachi, Koishikawa, 7 rooms with telephone, grand piano, gas, water supply, flush-toilet, etc. Apply Box 151, Nippon Times Tokyo.

NICE foreign style house with garden in quiet surroundings, 6 rooms, gas, central heating and garage, in Shibuya-ku, 66 Shoto. Rent ¥350 monthly. Please call in the afternoon hours.

For Sale

ICE-BOX, Matsuzakaya pre-war make, 39 x 39 x 71 cm; vacuum cleaner, General Electric, with accessories. All in good condition. Box 187, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SIX steel twin beds, with mattresses, for sale singly or in set to highest bidder. May be inspected and offers left at 159 Takinoue, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

VIOLIN, hand-made concert instrument by well-known European maker. Apply Box 182, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture, new or used wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-[illegible].

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi. Bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg. 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1358, 3652, 3653.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-[illegible].

MEDICAL

HIBIYA HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m. 3 minutes from the Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. Ginza 57-[illegible].

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m. except Sundays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza 57-0315.

DR. M. TAKAHASHI (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro, 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0427.

General

TYPEWRITERS

INABA Typewriter Office, 7 Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. 24-1951. Foreign and Japanese typewriters, new and used. Accessories. For sale at reasonable prices. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in foreign and Japanese languages.

山之内
Yamanouchi's
Principal Medical Products

Disulfamin preparation	ALBASIL
Sulfamin preparation	GERISON
Acetsulfamin preparation	NEO-GERISON
Chemotherapeutic remedy for Pneumonia	ATHINON
Remedy for Arteriosclerosis & High Blood Pressure	ARKLEMIN
Remedy for Neuralgia & Stiff Shoulder	CAMPORISIN
Anti-syphilitic of water soluble bismuth	BLUKLAN
Vitamin B_1 for injection	BICRYS

Manufacturers & Exporters:
YAMANOUCHI SEIYAKU K.K.
Tokyo, Osaka, Taihoku, Shanghai,
Canton, Hongkong, Peking, Hoten

Office: ………… 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer ………………… SHOICHI KAWAMURA

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1770.
KOBE: 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1944

Death Rather Than Surrender

An American correspondent of the magazine Time, describing the capture of the island of Saipan, expresses amazement at the manner in which Japanese non-combatants, even women and children, calmly sought death rather than to yield to the enemy. No frenzy or panic born of desperation was this, but a deliberate action springing from the fundamentally ingrained tradition of the Japanese race. The example of Saipan, concludes the correspondent, shows that the entire Japanese nation must prefer death to dishonorable surrender.

Death rather than surrender. This seems to be a concept surprising to the Americans. Accustomed to the tradition of the West which considers surrender as the normal course to be taken when resistance seems hopeless, the Americans cannot understand why the Japanese should fight to the very end and then seek death rather than surrender. It is irrational, say some Americans.

From one point of view it may be irrational. To prefer death to surrender is to hold an ideal dearer than life, and from the point of view of material self-interest any ideal is irrational. From such a point of view, there can be no value in anything which cannot be quantitatively measured, no reality in anything which is not tangible. Hence all spiritual values are irrational, and all idealists who hold spiritual values above material values—including even the great heroes of the West—are in such eyes irrational. Japanese civilization is spiritual rather than material. The Japanese people hence hold spiritual values dearer than material values, and so they naturally prefer death in observance of their ideal to life in violation of that ideal. Such idealism cannot be understood by the materialistic mind and must thus appear irrational. But the fact that such idealism cannot be understood by lesser minds does not in any way diminish the value of such idealism.

From another point of view, however, to prefer death to surrender is not irrational but represents a higher order of rationality. This is a point which even Americans should be able to understand. If every Japanese should prefer death to surrender, it means that 100,000,000 Japanese must be killed before Japan can be defeated, and to kill 100,000,000 Japanese is something which the Americans can never do. It is a sheer physical impossibility. That means that Japan can never be defeated. By being willing to die rather than surrender, the individual Japanese who go to their death are thus ensuring the immortality and indestructibility of the Japanese race and nation. The individual may die, but by his death the nation's life is assured. To ensure the nation thus against defeat is not irrational but is the highest form of rational and practical patriotism.

If the Americans would consider this point, they should realize that their talk of "unconditional surrender" represents the utmost in futility. It is a threat which will harden the determination of Japanese more than anything else, for it is a condition which no Japanese will ever accept. Far from intimidating the Japanese, it is precisely the thing which will strengthen Japan's fighting power more than ever, for it is something which every Japanese will accept far less readily than death. By making such a threat, the Americans are only making more inevitable than ever the will of every Japanese to resist unto death, which in the end ensures the indestructibility and final victory of the Japanese nation.

"What Are We Fighting For?"

After having been in the war for almost three years, the American people are still asking, "What are we fighting this war for?" The latest important airing of this question was made recently by a conservative Washington writer who reported his dismay that this question should still recur with persistent monotony. If that question can be asked in Washington, what must be the state of puzzlement in places not in a position to be so well informed?

The immediate occasion for the recurrence of this question is the contrast between the magnitude of America's military undertakings on the European continent and the apparent aimlessness of her diplomatic policy in that area. The idealistic aims for which America is supposedly fighting, as represented by the leaders who point to the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms, are too vague to be convincing to the masses of the people. Moreover they see that their Government is violating the very ideals it professes by condoning the abandonment of Poland, by castigating the defense of the Finns for their own homeland, by supporting the opportunistic political racketeers in Occupied Italy, by ignoring the wishes of Frenchmen with regard to the administration of Occupied France. What indeed is America really fighting for, when the Government pursues countless ends in a tangled web of international political intrigue which seem to get nowhere? Where is there any semblance to the professed idealism of the Atlantic Charter in these tag ends of the diplomacy which the United States is playing in Europe?

"It may be that the overturning of the Atlantic Charter was inevitable", bewails an American writer. "Or it may be that if it had been aggressively supported and progressively implemented, it would still be a vital force. But these things were not done, and so the expression of our war aims—as far as they concern the war in Europe—has become invalid, and no explanation has been given or a substitute offered. People do not spend their lives and treasure for something they do not believe or concerning which they are uninformed. On the eve of great battles our people are puzzled. At this moment we are fighting the war in Europe without a clear policy applying to the war and its aftermath."

Of course the American people will continue to be puzzled and uninformed if they wait for their Government to disclose its real war aims. The Government cannot afford to offer any enlightenment, for its real aims are so contrary to its professions and so alien to the inclinations of a considerable portion of the American people themselves. The diplomatic tactics of the United States in Europe, although complex and confusing, are not confused. They are being pursued with a definite purpose—to establish American influence in a divided and distracted Europe. American interventionism in Europe is designed to keep Europe impotent while the United States tries to extend her imperialistic domination throughout the rest of the world without competition.

But this is a design which the American authorities cannot publicly confess, even to their own people. So they talk about the Atlantic Charter and freedom and democracy, which even their own people no longer believe. And lacking an honest explanation, the American people still cry, "What are we fighting this war for?"

A Year Ago Today

August 22, 1943

The epidemic of infantile paralysis in Chicago is still raging, latest reports revealing two more deaths and 20 fresh cases. Since July 1, 221 cases have been reported with 23 fatalities and supplies of serum needed to combat the disease have been reduced to a quantity sufficient only for one week. Meanwhile, emergency calls have gone out for blood donors.

* * *

All transportation facilities at Bogota, capital of Colombia, have been suspended as the result of a general strike by electric tram and motor bus workers of the city, demanding wage raises on the ground of increased living cost.

P.I. ARTISTS INSPIRED BY NATIVE CULTURE

New Paintings Show Typical Filipino Viewpoint

By FUKASHI ASAMI
Member of the Military Press Corps

The Nippon Cultural Hall is located on the busy Escolta in Manila. Visiting the Cultural Hall one day on business, I found that the second art exhibition sponsored by the Kalibapi was going on downstairs. I dropped in without any definite purpose, and immediately I was attracted by a painting by Cristobal Bonifacio entitled "After the Benediction." This picture drew me back to the art gallery for a second visit.

This work is clearly one which is influenced by the post-impressionists. It is a painting of an old woman clad in the fluffy-shouldered native costume of Filipino women made out of the fiber of a species of pineapple and wearing a cross from her neck. The painting is based on indigo without excess color. Careful consideration is also made of the effect of color. The interior qualities of the subject are also well drawn, a thing which is rare among Filipino painters.

The resignation that comes from age, the past human suffering, such things are skilfully portrayed in this old Filipino woman, who seems to have a mixture of Spanish blood. The strong sunlight reflecting on the upper part of her face, the sad, half-opened eyes and the wrinkles and shadings on the whitish face all bring out a pregnant effect.

This same artist also had on exhibition "A Chinese Mother." "A Chinese Woman" and a Manilan scene, "Pasig River." Compared to the first work, these are light, impromptu works, but still they exhibited sound technique and touch and a sensitive feeling of color.

Art Characteristic of P.I.

First place in this exhibition, however, was taken by Carlos Francisco's "Angelus," which shows a young Filipino farmer, his wife and an old man offering a pious evening prayer in the field. Second place also was taken by the same artist's painting, "The Water Festival." This deals with racial joy, and shows the Filipino men and women in their dug-out canoes gathering at a water festival with guitars and other musical instruments. Third place was taken by Dmitorio Diego's "Siesta during Harvest." which is a rather humorous deformation of a young Filipino girl farmer. These works of art brim over with a healthiness so characteristic of the reborn Philippines. The colors of the two latter artists, however, are not clear; the true colors are not brought out. Added to this the technique does not seem smooth, and artistically, there seems to be something still lacking.

Jose Rizal, the patriot whose memory is cherished by the Filipino people, is known for his many social novels written in Spanish with the purpose of liberating the Filipinos from Spanish administration. Among his works are "Social Cancer" and "Rule of Greed." Jose Rizal is also said to have been a talented painter and sculptor.

Looking back over the history of Filipino painting it is found that some 270 years ago, during the time of Spanish rule, there lived two of the greatest painters in Philippine history. They were Juan Luna and F. R. Hidalgo, who was half Spanish. The former is said to have been well known among Parisian art circles at that time. It is regrettable, however, that the works of both these artists were lost at the time of the Spanish-American war.

During the early part of my stay in Manila the only oil paintings I happened to see or hear of even in the homes of the wealthy were such that I did not expect much of Filipino painting in the cultural sense. But in attending the Kalibapi exhibition I found that such was not the case.

The most advanced among the Philippine paintings are those of the post-impressionist school. The main current, however, is the plein-air school with its bright colors. Following that comes the simple realist school. As a general impression, however, all these paintings have yet to become fully Filipinonized.

What should be especially noted, however, is that all the works deal with subjects which show that the artists have awakened to Filipino racial consciousness. It is said that the Filipino artists hitherto have concentrated on painting the people and nature of the Philippines in a Westernized manner. Now, however, it can be seen that they are looking at things from a typical Filipino viewpoint and are trying to paint such things as their tropical scenes and other original productive subjects.

Fruits of Wisdom

Sorrow was made for men, not for beasts; yet if men encourage melancholy too much, they become no better than beasts.—Cervantes.

* * *

The world is governed only by self-interest.—Schiller.

War and European Diplomacy

Analysis of Diplomatic Events Since Commencement of War Throws Light on Future Relations of Nations

Editor's Note: Dr. Michikazu Matsuda, in a recent number of the Gaiko Jiho, makes an interesting analysis of the diplomatic events which have come up since the war in his article entitled "Political and Military Developments in Europe."

Since the European War broke out in the fall of 1939, nearly five years have gone into the limbo. In the early phases of this war, the German forces, through their blitzkrieg operations, astonished the world with the rapidity of their military drive. It was thought then that the Germans would win an early victory and that the British and the French will inevitably be forced into defeat. Before the war, however, it was the common opinion that the French Maginot Line was insurmountable and there were some who even thought of General Gamelin as being gifted with a mysterious, super-natural power. In fact, even people other than the French did not deny the impregnability of the Maginot Line behind which France sought her false security. However, as soon as the German blitz started, the Maginot Line disappeared like a mist before the German mechanized forces which sped rapidly toward Paris while another spearhead forced the British to take ignominiously to their heels at Dunkirk.

Such an operation, so swift and glorious, was unprecedented in the history of the world. Through it, Germany was able to bring under her wing a greater part of Europe. And this was achieved by Germany alone even before her allies entered the war. That is, the war then was between Germany, on the one hand, and Britain and France, on the other. France, whose capital was spared because it was declared an open city, collapsed immediately while Britain was pushed to the brink of disaster. It was even thought seriously then that Britain might set up her exiled government in Canada. That Germany did not continue close on the trail of her quarry is indeed regrettable; she thereby lost one of the greatest opportunities that was afforded her. German peace proposals to Britain were, of course, turned down. In fact, under the circumstances when there was so much bitterness on both sides, this was an inevitable result. It was at this juncture that the German-Soviet conflict on the Eastern Front opened up in all its deadly fury—a conflict which impressed on all the inevitability of a prolonged war.

Was Aware of War

It will be recalled that the German-Soviet Neutrality Pact was signed at Moscow on August 21, 1939 and that Reichsfuehrer Hitler had given the order for the march into Poland on September 1 and that two days later, the British and the French had declared war on Germany. From this fact, it will be clear that the German-Soviet Neutrality Pact was concluded just about 10 days before the outbreak of the European conflict. In other words, it must have been clear to both sides that the opening of the conflict was just around the corner. Although the Soviet Union was not a participant in the European war at the outset, she could not have been oblivious to the clouds centering over the Danzig Corridor issue—an issue which was primarily responsible for the war. Also it must be remembered that agreements of this kind are not drafted and signed overnight but are the result of patient and serious consideration by both sides. In other words, the parties to the neutrality pact could not have concluded it, totally blind to the gathering storm over their heads.

At any rate, the European war broke out over the Polish issue and the countries of Europe, other than France and Britain, remained neutral among which was the Soviet Union. The question that took the spotlight on this occasion was the relation of the Soviet Union which remained neutral and Germany.

Many people, in their search for this question, have found it convenient to pull out the Mein Kampf, and particularly refer to Chapter 14 of Section 2 of this book in which Germany's relations with the Soviet Union are discussed from the standpoint of a person who then was discussing the subject from a private angle. There was a difference in the situation at the time the book was written and the circumstances existing in 1939 and it would be the height of folly to argue the question in total disregard of this point but, at any rate, the book points out that Bolshevism is the enemy of Germany.

Moreover, the book states that the Moscow Government is in the hands of Jews, a race of people whom the Germans have been expelling from their country. Under the circumstances, if Germany concluded an alliance with the Soviet Union, she would be doomed. Even if she escaped this fate, she would lose her power of recuperation and would be squeezed by her surrounding countries, so the book argues. Hence it states that if there are any countries which can become allies of Germany, they are Britain and Italy. If, therefore, an alliance is made among Germany, Italy and Britain—an achievement which is by no means easy—peace in Europe will be maintained since intervention by other countries would be impossible, the book concludes.

Mein Kampf is, of course, nothing more than a thesis. It would be impossible in the execution of real politics to be bound by the statements made in it, and political commentators in analyzing events certainly do not adhere to Mein Kampf. But, of course, in view of the character of human beings to strive for consistency, it is of interest to refer to a thesis propounded many years ago

Be that as it may, the German-Soviet Neutrality Pact runs counter to Mein Kampf but from the standpoint that Germany was able to remove the fear of an attack from the rear, the pact was remarkably effective. On August 1, 1940, at the Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R. Foreign Commissar Molotov pointed out that during the one year since the conclusion of the pact, the relations between Germany and the Soviet Union were marked with friendliness.

Friction Avoided

He stated further that since the entry of the German forces into Poland, the Soviet Union had also advanced westward to take necessary areas and that in this operation friction was avoided between Germany and the Soviet Union. Moreover, he pointed out that, despite the British propaganda aimed at separating Germany and the Soviet Union, good relationship existed between Moscow and Berlin during that one year period. He further stressed that the good neighborliness of the two countries was not accidental but was based on their fundamental interests.

At that time also, there was a commercial treaty, between Germany and the Soviet Union under which Soviet materials were sent to Germany but it is to be presumed, in view of the fact that the Soviet Union was neutral, that this aid was given without violating her neutrality.

Then in the year 1940 there were many great developments which gave ground to the view that the war was being expanded. On June 10, Italy entered the war on the side of Germany; on June 17, France collapsed; on September 27, the Japan-Germany-Italy Tripartite Pact was signed. Molotov's above speech was, of course, made in the midst of these developments, and thus created a great impression on the world. From the standpoint of Germany, friendly relations with the Soviet Union were absolutely to Germany's interest. In fact, the relations between the Soviet Union and Germany drew attention from various quarters, especially in view of the conclusion of Japan-Germany-Italy Alliance Pact and the situation in the Balkans.

On November 12, 1940 Molotov went to Berlin to confer with Hitler. For three days he conferred with the military, diplomatic and economic heads of Germany and created a great repercussion throughout the world. There was no announcement of the nature of the conferences between Molotov and the German leaders except for the German communique stating that the discussions were carried out in a spirit of friendliness and that they had reached a complete agreement of views in regard to all problems of interest. Judging from the results of the conference, there are some people who say that the agreement of views was to the effect that there existed a conflict of intersts.

Mysterious Cases

There have been a number of strange cases that have cropped up since this conference, some of which are mysterious and unexplainable. One case is the flight of Rudolph Hess to Scotland in May, 1941. Hess, it will be recalled, occupied a very high place in the German Government. He was supposed to take over the government reins after Marshal Goering. What made Hess fly to England is not known. In fact, the German and British Governments at the time refused to make any comment on the flight.

However, for some reasons or other, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden on Septemer 22, 1943 in the House of Commons stated in detail the circumstances surrounding Hess' flight to England. The objects of Hess' trip, stated Eden, were: (1) to present German peace proposals; (2) to point out the inevitability of British collapse, (3) and the effects of a long, protracted war. Eden further added that Hess did not come at Hitler's request.

For a long time the British Government thus had kept Hess in custody. But when it appeared that there was no longer a necessity for peace with Germany, the British at last, in answer to the persistent demands of the British public, revealed the ostensible purpose of Hess' trip to England. But the British Government's main purpose in holding on to Hess from the time he landed in Scotland was to make use of him in case the British wanted to sue for peace.

Of far greater importance than this episode was, of course, the outbreak of the war between Germany and the Soviet Union the month following Hess' flight to England. Italy also declared war on the Soviet Union. It will be recalled at this point that Japan concluded on April 13, 1941 a neutrality pact with the Soviet Union, reflecting the complicated relations of the countries of the world, relations which became even more entangled with the declaration of war by Japan on the United States and Britain on December 8, 1941. The Germans and Italians also declared war on the United States three days later. The Germans and Italians are at arms against the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain, while Japan has as her enemies the United States and Britain.

The circumstances of the signing of the above-mentioned German-Soviet Neutrality Pact was a surprise also. In 1941, of course, the Anglo-French military mission was in Moscow trying to persuade the Soviet Union to sign a mutual aid treaty. On the other hand, the Soviet Union was simultaneously negotiating with the Germans for the conclusion of the neutrality pact. The Anglo-French mission, of course, did not succeed in getting the agreement from the Soviet Union. The German-Soviet Neutrality Pact was a big shock to Japan which had concluded the anti-Comintern Pact with Germany and Italy. But such is the course of international politics. It shows how complicated is the problem of international relations. Today, there is a mutual aid pact between the Soviet Union and England concluded at London on May 26, 1942—an agreement which extends for 20 years while the United States signed an agreement with the Soviet Union on June 11, 1942 at Washington, which put the two countries in a status of semi-alliance. All these events are about the past but they reveal how complicated the relations of nations of the world will be in the future.

FOLLY OF A DISUNITED CHINA

Opposing Forces Should Work Together Toward Common Goal

By SHU YABE

China is today divided by the inter-play of three political forces—the Chungking regime and the Chinese Communists opposed to the National Government of China at Nanking. They vary not only in political power but they also have different spheres and different international supporters in the background.

In the case of the Nanking Government, its relations with Japan are indivisible and based on the spirit of sharing all the hardships and joys of the present struggle. On the other hand, the Chungking regime and the Chinese Communists, who have their headquarters at Yenan, despite their common war slogan, remain arch enemies. Although it would be expected that they should be comrades-in-arms, strange as it seems, they are constanty fighting each other. Instead of pointing their guns at the Japanese, they wage war against each other; and when one side is dealt a severe military blow by the Japanese, the other side is elated.

Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, nothing could have been more satisfactory to the Anglo-Americans than to see Chungking and the Chinese Communists at odds. That is because the United States and Britain feared more than anything else the rise to power of the Chinese Communists who, were they permitted to expand their influence, would at a single stroke deprive the Anglo-Americans of their vested interests, put an end to their economic exploitation and destroy the foundation for Anglo-American political power on the Chinese mainland. Furthermore, the Anglo-Americans were constantly afraid of the accompanying danger of increased Soviet penetration which would surely end all chances for Anglo-American domination on the continent of Asia. Chungking thus had a double-fold significance for the United States: a means to thwart the advance of Japan and also of the Soviet Union—a scheme to kill two birds with one stone. It is for this reason that the Anglo-Americans gave their support, directly and indirectly, to the Chungking regime.

Situation Changes

But with the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia, the situation has completely changed. The Anglo-Americans have selfishly schemed to utilize the enormous Chinese population for the war against Japan and through the sacrifices of the Chinese people to force Japan into dire circumstaces. For this reason, they lavished their attention and favor on Chiang Kai-shek, told him that he would become the future leader of Asia and, in other ways, instigated him to keep up his futile resistance for the Anglo-American cause. However, due to the lack of equipment and the deterioration of morale on the part of the Chungking troops, the Anglo-American plan was completely frustrated. Thus it was that the Americans were forced to make the Chinese mainland a base for their own air and ground operations, and with that purpose, have been increasing the size of the American Air Force in China.

In the face of this situation, the United States has realized that she cannot afford to let the Chinese Communists and the Chungking regime constantly keep up their wrangling day in and day out. She has come to realize that these two factions, by all means, must be made to fight against Japan in the interests of the United States. She was willing even to apply pressure on them so as to make them get together.

In these circumstances, it is natural that the fighting spirit of the Chinese Communists should be enhanced, as Chungking is brought under pressure by the United States. For a long time, the Chungking regime has been trying to carry on its military operations through the aid of other countries. But it has lately been discovered by American reporters, much to their indignation that Chiang has not been using the Lend-Lease materials to fight the Japanese but to suppress the opposition of the Chinese Communists.

The clashes between the Chungking regime and the Chinese Communists seem to be normal occurrences. In their propaganda strategy, the Chinese Communists have tried to win the people over to their side. If this condition were permitted to continue, it appeared quite a possible outcome that the Yenan elements might overthrow the Chungking regime and take over the reins of the government. For this reason, the Chungking regime had General Hu Tsung-nan surround Yenan, the capital of the Chinese Communists, and tried to build a steel ring around it

The situation became so unbearable that the Chinese Communists made a frantic appeal to the United States and denounced the action of the Chungking regime. On the occasion of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's birthday in March this year, the representative of the Chinese Communists in Chungking, Chou En-lai, presented the following proposals: (1) the recognition of the legal position of the Chinese Communists; (2) the recognition of the Communist government; (3) the dissolution of the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army and their incorporation into the forces under the control of the Chungking Military Council, (4) and the termination of the siege by Chungking against Shensi, Kanan and Ningsia.

The sentimental Yankees began to show sympathies for the Chinese Communists and even had Vice-President Henry A. Wallace fly to Chungking to act as mediator. And Sung Mei-ling accompanied by Dr. Sun Fo, is reported to have gone to offer a word of explanation to the Soviet authorities for the embroglio.

Worries of Chiang

At any rate, it seems certain now that the Chungking regime has a difficult problem on its hands—a problem that may cause it a lot of trouble—but for the time being, the most pressing problem of Chiang Kai-shek seems to be in trying to keep in the good graces of the United States. But it is also obvious that the Chungking regime can do very little.

Under the present circumstances however—taking into consideration the internal condition in Chungking and the conditions abroad—it would appear as if there might be a chance for a superficial reconciliation between Chungking and the Chinese Communists. But it must be pointed out that this reconciliation will never be permanent; it will, in any case, be a patchwork arrangement for expediency's sake.

Since the commencement of Japanese operations in Honan Province, the Hu Tsung-nan troops which had been surrounding Yenan have received a severe blow at the hands of the Japanese Forces. The effect of this operation was to relieve the pressure on the Chinese Communists although they themselves were unable to avoid the staggering military blows dealt by the Japanese. Strange as it may seem, this condition of common weakness brings up a wall from the Chinese Communists for the formation of a common front against Japan.

In the case of both Chungking and Yenan, it would be wrong to say that the people in these two camps are a type of people who would be satisfied with merely doing what the Anglo-Americans tell them to do. There must be certain elements there who also have a love for their country. But why is it that they still cannot think of their motherland first?

As a people of Asia, their first duty must be toward their motherland. Patriotism does not consist in putting up a branch government of a foreign country, in becoming a puppet, but in the realization of the necessity and will to build up their country. Patriotism also demands unity among the people.

From this standpoint, the position of the Nanking regime is certainly based on justice. It is foolish to stick to the past at a time like this when the fate of Asia is at stake. Should Japan be defeated in this war, the fate of Asia would be dark indeed; even for China there would be neither Chungking, Yenan nor Nanking. The only thing that would remain would be Anglo-American control of China. To believe that Chiang Kai-shek would be made the leader of China would be most disastrous for China.

The only reason the peoples of Asia have not been entirely enslaved by the Anglo-Americans is due to the existence of powerful Japan. A recognition of this reality will immediately lead to the most patriotic direction to be taken by Japan and China. There must not be this present disunity in China—Chungking and Yenan opposed to Nanking. There must be unity.

FRENCH REMAIN COOL TO INVADERS

Anti-Axis Hopes of Being Welcomed Shattered

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

When Eisenhower began landing his invasion troops in northern France, the anti-Axis pictured the French people giving them a warm welcome. They were thinking of North Africa and the successes they had when they encroached upon the French colony in 1942. But here, in France, there was no Darlan, no clique of traitors to conspire with the invaders. The people's attitude was and remains cool and not without a tinge of enimosity and indignation.

The arbitrary manner in which the thrust on France was made has also ired the rebel French at Algiers, where the atmosphere reflects an unmitigated hatred for the Anglo-Americans for the dissidents had not been taken into confidence in the launching of the campaign.

But, from the attitude being adopted by the Anglo-Americans toward the question, it is easy to surmise that they mean to ignore the French and make France their colony. This is borne out by the fact that they have brought over with them 80,000,000,000 worth of franc notes printed at home.

The dissidents at Algiers are vehemently opposed to this attempt to make a goat of France. Said De Gaulle: "The opposition movement in France will get going only at the command of the Provisional Government of France." But, ignoring De Gaulle, Eisenhower, in his radio address to the French people after the landing, failed to mention a word about the French Committee of National Liberation.

Eventually, the frictions between the French dissidents and the Anglo-Americans may be smoothed out, one indication of this being the recent invitation extended by Roosevelt to De Gaulle to hold talks. But the present Anglo-American policy of expediency shows which way the wind is blowing. It indicates further how anxious the enemy are to get a favorable turn in the war situation.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

God's truest saint is he,
Who holdeth other's woe to be his own:

No pride hath he,
He speaketh ill of none,
He holdeth all alike in honour:

He ruleth well his speech,
His passions, and his thoughts;

Always he speaketh truth,
He layeth not his hands on other men's possessions:

Pure is he, and chaste,
No self-delusion bandageth his eyes,
His mind is drawn away from earthly things,
No lusts, no ill desires sear his soul:

He loveth well the name of God,
He knoweth well that God's most sacred shrine
Is man's own body:

Generous is he, and free from cunning,
He yieldeth not to anger:

One such man
Bringeth by his presence purity
To all around.

* * *

Why dost thou go to search for him
In lonely forest-glades?

For ever God abideth in thee,
And yet above, beyond thee:

As is the fragrance in the flower,
As is the likeness in the mirror,
So is God also everywhere at all times:

Search for him, friend, within thyself:

Give heed to what the sages teach,
That God is both within us and beyond:

Until thou knowest this,
Until thou knowest him who dwelleth in thyself,
The dark dank mists of self-delusion
Shall cling around thee still.